(a) whether it is a fact that the, MALANJKHAND copper project in I Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh hag fallen short of the targeted production of 2 m. tons per annum;

(b) if so, what are the reasons pinpointed and remedial action taken to improve the functioning of this unfit;

(c) whether one of the reasons for the shortfall is the mismanagement in this unit and if so, what action has bee$_n$ taken against the erring officials; and

(d) whether the CBI *are*. investigating charges of corruption against any of the executives, if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) *to* (d) Malanjkhand Copper Project of Hindustan Copper Limited in Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh, commissioned in 1982, has a designed capacity of 2 million tonnes of \ ore per annum. The production of ore during 1985-86, 1986-87 & 1987-88 (till October 87) fig given below:

1985-86	14, 55, 000	ton-. es
1986-87	15, 54, 295	tan-es
1987-88 ((ill Oct. 87)	11. 38, 588	Over

It may be seen that the production has been consistently rising and it is expected to reach 90—95 per cent of its designed capacity during 1987-88. Constant efforts to improve managerial efficiency are being taken. There is no case under investigation by the CBI against any employee at the project.

Technology Mission on Drinking Water

790. SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress made by the Technology Mission on Drinking Ws'er and has any new startegy emerged out of the experiments, studies and tests carried out by this important Technology Mission;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) by when the benefits of the Technology Mission are likely to be transferred to all the needy districts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV); (a) and (b) The detailed progress made by the Technology Mission on Drinking Water is as per statement enclosed. *(See* below)

The Technology Mission on Drinking Water has been set up with one of its objectives to supply potable water by evolving cost effective technology mix within the constraint of Plan allocation. The strategy is to focus on submissions related to main identified problems of sou'rce finding, guineaworm, fluorosis, brackisness and iron. The results of the studies/ experiments to tackle these problems are being implemented in field so as to make potable water available to (he rural population. Action plans for these sub-missions for the year 1987-88 have been finalised particularly in regard to installation of desalination plants, demonstration deflouridation plants, awareness camps for control of fluorosis. Scientific source finding Committees have been constituted in most of the States.

(c) The benefits of the Technology Mission are being replicated simultaneously in other parts of the country. This is a continuous p'rocess. All the other needy districts of the country will be benefitted by the end of Seventh Plan period i. e. by 31-3-1990.

Statements

Progress made by Technology Mission on Drinking Water

*11 Mini Mission Pilot Projects (Districts) have started work from 1-3-1987. Annual Action Plans (1987-88) of 11 projects have been finalised.

* 39 *mo've* Mini Mission Pilot Projects (Districts) have been approved. Out of which preliminary works have started for 12 projects by August, 1987, and the remaining 27 will start by the end of December, 1987.

* 23 voluntary organisation have been selected for implementation of Technology Mission programme.

* 80 Hydrogeographical maps have been prepared for 10 States *viz.*. Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Prtdesh and Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Sikkim, West Bengal. Similar maps for 23 Mini-Mission Districts will be ready by March, 1988 and for the other 27 Mini-Mission districts by March, 1989.

* Geophysical exploration works in 11 Mini Mission Pilot Project districts have been carried out.

* Geoelectric soundings 1113 carried out in 354 villages of Kurnool (247), and Mirzapur (107) Mini Mission Projects districts. Out of 419 sites recommended for drilling covering 280 villages drilling completed at 166 sites (Position as on 30-8-87).

* Design and construction of Ferro cement Tank construction have been developed.

* Water quality assessment carried out in 474 villages in 4 Mini Mission Pilot Project districts viz. Mirzapur (79), Aizawal (70), Bankura (170) and West Khasi Hills (155).

* 18 R. O. Plants for A. P. 13 E. D. plants for Rajasthan and 40 Plants for Gujarat have been approved under the sub-mission on control of brackishness.

* 2824 water quality testing kits developed by Defence Laboratory Jodhpur have been sanctioned to all Stafes/UTs. This is as a part of the sub-mission on 'Source finding, water quality, quantity, monitoring and assessment, conservation of water and recharging of ground water' at a cost of about Rs. 1. 13 crores.

Out of 2. 27 Lakhs residual problem villages to be covered during the Seventh Plan, 45243 villages (against target of 28177) were covered in 1985-86, 48360 villages (against 35930) were covered in 1986-87. The target for 1987-88 is to cover 50570 problem villages. On the basis of reports received for States/UTs, 22021 villages have been covered during April-September, 1987.

Revision of SC List in M. P.

791. SHRI A JIT P. K. JOGIi Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any requests and representations for inclusion of certain castes in the list of Scheduled Castes under Article 341 of the Constitution from Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, what is Government's response thereto; and

(c) whether Government propose to revise the aforesaid list and, if so, what would be the basis for such revision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The above proposal alongwith similar other proposals is being considered in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Further, amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be done only through an Act of Parliament in view of Articles 341(2) and 342 (2) of the Constitution.

For the inclusion of any community in the list of Scheduled Castes and